

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

When you feel thoroughly exhausted after a heavy day's work, begin your dinner with a

## BOVRIL

SOUP  
and so ward off indigestion.

No. 15,866. 號六十六百八千五萬一第 日七初月二年元統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1909. 五拜禮 號六十二月二年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

### THERMOS FLASKS

LARGE AND SMALL SIZES.

HOT or COLD beverages maintained at original temperature for 24 hours.

INVALUABLE TO SPORTSMEN.

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [a30]

### NEW PIANOS

ON HIRE

AT \$10 PER MONTH.

### TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION

INCLUSIVE.

### S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED.

CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-1]

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

### THE GRAND HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.

\*Sited in close proximity to the Harbour and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALLE, Proprietaires.  
M. MAILLE

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every 15 minutes.

Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374]

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY	★★★★	Per Case	\$22.50
"	★★★		20.00
"	★★		17.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL			20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND			12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND			10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS			20.00
" DOURO			13.50
SHERRY, FINO SUPERIOR			14.75
" LA TORRE			16.00
" OLD EAST INDIA			18.50
" AMOBOSO			20.00
" ROYAL AMONTILLADO			23.00
" CURIQ SOLERA			26.50
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.		QTS. 40.00 Pts. 42.00	

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a51]

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### FOWNES' GLOVES.

LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.'S

### SOFT FELT HATS.

NEWEST STYLES IN

### STRAW HATS.

SMART SHAPES IN

### "WALK OVER" BOOTS.

### "AQUASCUTUM" RAINCOATS.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909 [a33]

TRADE MARK. The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to

## "WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING. By Royal Appointment.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.  
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.  
MALZ-MILL CRAIGELLACHIE, GLENLIVET. Estab. 1742.

Quality the Secret of Success.

**\$15 PER DOZ.**

NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky will be refused supplies. [a34]

### WATKINS' DISPENSARY

Has been thrown into the Rubbish Heap!  
Why? Because the establishment will be open

### DAY AND NIGHT

FROM YEAR END TO YEAR END

### AND QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS

will always be on DUTY to  
DISPENSE DRUGS and PREPARE PRESCRIPTIONS.

### WATKINS LTD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Night and Day Telephone: 492.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR NIGHT SERVICE.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]



### "POLO" BRAND SCOTCH WHISKY.

(HOME BOTTLED)

**\$15.00 PER DOZEN.**

TELEPHONE No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central. [a35]

Hongkong, 29th January, 1909.

### BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEPHONE, No. 696.

LIFE OF LAFADIO HEARN, BY ELIZABETH BISLAND ... \$19.00

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D., BY HIS WIFE ... 2.75

INDISCREET LETTERS FROM PEKING, BY L. B. PUTNAM WEALE ... 5.50

A SHAKESPEARE WORD BOOK, BY JOHN FOSTER ... 5.50

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1909 ... \$6.00 & 10.00

ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING ... 2.00 [a32]

NEW COLONIAL NOVELS \$1.75 EACH OR 3 FOR \$5.00.

This My Son, by Rene Barjain.

The Song of Hyacinth, by John Oxenham.

Fennell's Tower, by Louis Tracy.

The Forbidden Boundary, by L. B. Putnam WEALE.

Catherine's Child, by Mrs. H. de La Pasture.

A Spirit in Prison, by Robert Hichens.

Timmins of Crickleton, by W. Carter Platt.

Aunt Jane and Uncle James, by Dorothea Compere.

The Artificial Girl, by R. W. Cole.

Priest and Progress, by G. Colmore.

Christian Murderers, by Winifred Graham.

### INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES WADDILOVE has been appointed our Manager at Moulton covering the various Districts of Manchuria, and he will sign our Firm per Procuration from the 10th day of February, 1909.

BUSH BROTHERS. Newchwang, 4th February, 1909. [a34]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will close their Hongkong Branch on the 28th inst., and have APPOINTED MESSRS. A. B. MOULDER & Co., their Agents in Hongkong as from 1st March, 1909.

CASTLE BROS. WOLF & SONS, Per Wm. W. WILSON. Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [a379]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JAVARMAL TEJOMAL & Co. beg to give Notice to the Public that they have CLOSED their business in Hongkong and Canton and they will not be responsible for any Business transacted in their names by their late employee DOHILANAMAL LALCHAND or any other person. Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [a380]

WANTED.

FOR THE BRITISH CONCESSION, Amoy, a CHIEF CONSTABLE to superintend a small force of 6 NATIVE CONSTABLES, and whose principal duty will be to look after the cleanliness of the Concession. Salary \$100 per month with quarters, and medical attendance. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, British Concession, Amoy, not later than 5th March, 1909. Amoy, 18th February, 1909. [a362]

### ICE

1 CENT PER POUND.

MANUFACTURED from Pure Distilled Water. Quality unexcelled. For Sale at Our Depot No. 51, Des Vaux Road.

Send for Pass Book or Tickets.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [a343]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [a49]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1261]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1327

### SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [a560]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st March, the Selling Price of Ice will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [a311]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

FINE FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER. 75, 75 & 80 Cents a lb. Sold in 1 lb. packets to suit convenience of Customers. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909. [a269]

### AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [a47]

### AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [a535]

### NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 338G. at \$6.37 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [a1445]

### A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1446]

### UP-TO-DATE CAMERAS

JUST ARRIVED.

### A TACK & C.,

26, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [37]

### HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons. String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner. Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents. Electric Lifts to each Floor. Electric Lighting and Fans. Telephones on every Floor. Every Comfort. Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Ladies' Cloak Rooms. Matron in attendance. CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS. A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [a23]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL. Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required). Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor. Table D'Hôte at separate tables. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER. Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a23]

### "KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND MACDONNELL ROAD. Telephone No. 134. Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA." A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed. ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet, putting green and fine stabling for horses. Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE. [a45]

### "BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Telephone No. 690. Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS. "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

### ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress. A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort to Residents and Tourists. Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables. MODERATE RATES. Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong. For Particulars, apply to M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress. Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

### VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN—CANTON. MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES. Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN." SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

### MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO. MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE. Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO." SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRAYA GRANDE. Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED. Every information and Special attention given to Tourists. REASONABLE RATES. WM. FARMER, Proprietor. [a1623]

### "BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA). MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home. A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet. Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao. Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres. Cable Address—"BOA VISTA." For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER. [a196]

### HOTEL RIPOSO.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. THE attention of intending visitors to England is courteously directed to the above private Hotel, widely renowned for comfort and its excellent English catering and cooking. It adjoins good Golf Links and overlooks Sea on South and West. Climate sunny and bracing. Terms from 8/- per day inclusive. Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson. [a266]



## INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.,

REIMS.

VINTAGES

1898 & 1900.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS.

PRICE . . . . . \$52.00

PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS.

PRICE . . . . . \$54.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.,

is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe To-day and invariably figures on the Menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [29]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegrams: P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegrams: P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

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prejudice of the objects described. Four months after this agreement was concluded Japan made a Treaty with China relating to Manchuria, by Art. VII of which the two contracting parties agreed "to make arrangements as soon as possible for connecting the service of railways in South Manchuria, and those in China proper, in order to promote and facilitate the transport of goods." But in addition to this agreement, which was published for the information of the world, there was a protocol which was not published. In accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, however, a copy of it was communicated to the British Government, and Sir EDWARD GREY last year communicated to the House of Commons the text of the clause of the protocol by which Japan claims the right of vetoing the construction of the Hsinmintun-Fakumen railway. It runs as follows: "The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the South Manchurian railway, not to construct, prior to the recovery by them of the said railway, any main line in the neighbourhood of and parallel to that railway, or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above-mentioned railway."

If the British Government had regarded that clause as being inconsistent with the open-door policy, surely it would have said so when the copy of the Protocol was communicated to the Foreign Office. We must assume that the Government did not regard the clause as at variance with Japan's declared adhesion to the open-door policy; and there is no indication that the Government has been converted to the view of the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce. LORD RONALDSHAY in some observations on this subject in his recently published book, points out that the South Manchurian railway is "the sole material return which Japan has to balance the loss of £20,000,000 and 85,000 lives," and while he advocates the submission of the Fakumen railway question to arbitration he, nevertheless, fails, as we do, to see anything reprehensible in her endeavouring to safeguard, by diplomacy, the single material return which she has to show for the misery and carnage of eighteen months' war. "No other country in the world," Lord RONALDSHAY pertinently remarks, "would fail to make every endeavour to obtain in return every advantage which political or diplomatic exigencies allowed." Some months ago Sir EDWARD GREY said it was open to the contractors to prove, if they could do so, to the satisfaction of Japan, that the proposed railway would not prejudice the South Manchurian Line, and so would not violate the agreement. They have not succeeded in doing so, and Japan, our Tokyo correspondent informed us, has no intention of departing from the attitude she has taken up. If this means that Japan is open to conviction that the projected railway will not be prejudicial to the interests of the South Manchuria railway, she could well afford to say: "We are prepared to accept on this point the judgment of an independent and impartial committee." As it concerns but fifty miles of railway the whole question could be settled within a week. There seems indeed no other way of settling the matter in a manner which, in the eyes of the world, will redound to Japan's credit, for insistence on the letter of an agreement maintained for two years as a secret has naturally tended to excite suspicion and to alienate sympathy. We share the view that it would surely be to the advantage of Japan to make a graceful concession, to waive the letter of the law, and to offer to submit the matter to arbitration.

The Flower Show opens to-day at the Botanic Gardens. The German mail of the 24th January was delivered in London on the 27th inst. Mr. F. H. Mohler, who arrived in the Colony, this week, is to act as secretary for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Three cases of plague were notified yesterday—all from the Kowloon side, one being in Kowloon City and the others in Tsingshan.

The Ordinance providing for regulations to prohibit spitting in public places in the Colony passed its third reading yesterday, and became law. The Chinese members recorded their dissent. H.E. the Governor of Macao is paying an official visit to Hongkong to-day. This afternoon the Portuguese Community held a reception in honour of Senhor Recadas at the Lusitano Club.

Interesting judgments were given yesterday by the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge who quashed two convictions for manslaughter on the ground that the evidence given at the trial had not been translated to the prisoners. Yesterday an Ordinance was introduced in the Legislative Council to regularise the reclamation which has taken place at Hung Hom Bay for the railway and to give power to the Governor to carry out works of reclamation.

At the Magistracy yesterday the soldier named Stephens who was accused of stealing \$1.50 in copper cents from a tram car and who, on being searched by the police, was found to have \$1.45 in copper in his pockets, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. Inquiries have been made in the Colony of late as to the consistency or otherwise of the police authorities in rigorously carrying out the law against gambling and at the same time allowing the bagatelle tables to grow in number throughout the city. These tables have become very popular among the gambling Chinese. Two men who were convicted of stealing nineteen hides were at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. Apparently they had climbed the roof of a latrine, got on to the roof of a house, walked over several others till they came to the yard where the hides were lying. One was lowered into the yard, a depth of fifty feet, but unfortunately for them the police arrived on the scene at this juncture. The man at the top bolted, leaving his companion, but he was arrested later.

When the decision of the Full Court was given in the Peak Murder trial yesterday quashing the verdict of the jury, the prisoners left the dock and sat down in the body of the court. Before the Chief Justice left the bench he drew attention to another irregularity. The prisoners had not been told that they were discharged, and the Court interpreter was instructed to inform them. When he told them that they were liberated they passed out of the Court, but were not arrested before they left the precincts of the Court.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
Butterfield & Swire . . . . . \$100  
Jardine Matheson & Co. . . . . 100  
H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 100  
Roths & Co. . . . . 100  
D'Sassoon & Co. . . . . 100  
E. D. Sassoon & Co. . . . . 100  
H. Skott . . . . . 100  
Arnold, Karberg & Co. . . . . 50  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. . . . . 50

At the weekly meeting of the Union Church Literary Society last evening Dr. Amos P. Wilder lectured on Longfellow. In the course of his remarks Dr. Wilder said:—  
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a poet of the people, like Whittier, but unlike him he was highly cultivated, of a family of prominence. While Whittier was a poet of action, notably in the anti-slavery agitation, Longfellow contributed a few poems in the cause and showed his colours manfully, but stopped there. His career was purely literary. He died in 1882 at the age of 75—his life, like his nature, being peaceful, gentle, contemplative, dignified. He was a classmate of Hawthorne at a Maine college. Graduating at 19, he went to Europe for three years to study languages; he taught for three years at his old college; then continued his studies in Europe (where his first wife died); and returned to enter upon a term of eighteen years as professor of modern languages at Harvard. He was the master of ten languages. From his resignation (1854) to the time of his death he lived on in Cambridge, the seat of Harvard, a neighbour of Holmes and Lowell, with Emerson, Whittier and Thoreau not far away. His second wife died in 1861—his verses to her "The Cross of Snow" referring to the tragedy of her end—"through martyrdom of fire"—were found in his desk after his death. Longfellow is commemorated by a bust in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Lowell, then Minister to England, delivering an address at the occasion.

No American poet is so well known the world over. His poems may be found in nineteen languages. He is a "much quoted" poet: one has but to mention "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "Village Blacksmith," "The Bridge," "Excelsior," "The Arrow and the Song," "Stars of the Summer Night," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "I know a maid fair to see"; "There is no flock, however watched and tended," "The Building of the Ship," to realise how Longfellow's poetry has entered into the thought of the people. His style is simple, reflecting the thoughts of all. It is true enough that there is not the drastic earnestness of Whittier, nor the higher flights of Tennyson, nor the profundity of Browning. It has been said that readers "graduate" from him to the enjoyment of the two last named.

Longfellow was the first American poet to secure large recognition; with Irving he first commanded respect for American literature abroad. Bryant preceded him, and Cooper in prose is not to be forgotten. Poe struck an early response especially from France; N. P. Willis and Percival are fading in America; Hawthorne is a permanency on both sides of the water. Longfellow's first efforts reflected his European thought and experience. Apart from compilations of literature, his prose works are "Outre-mer," "Hyperion" and "Kavanaugh." "Outre-mer" is good but shows imitation of Irving's "Sketchbook"; "Hyperion" is still sold in Heidelberg as a guide book and exemplar of German philosophy of the time (the early thirties); and Miss Wilkins and others pictures of New England village life have superseded "Kavanaugh." But it was in finding poetic themes in his own country that Longfellow was to do his best work. The early life and traditions of New England over had a charm for him and his success in "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and "Miles Standish" called an infinite number of native poets away from foreign songs which they could never sing. As one observer says, "They stopped telling of skylarks and nightingales which they had never seen and told of bobolinks and bumble bees which they knew all."

Selections from Longfellow were read by Miss Ethel Rowe, Mr. C. H. Hilditch and Mr. John Robertson, while Mrs. W. Stanley Allen contributed a number of musical items.

## TELEGRAMS.

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## PROMINENT FOREIGNER'S DEATH IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, February 25th.

The death is announced of Mr. James Walter, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. of Zurich and Yokohama.

[Deceased was for some time chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the last mentioned city, president of St. George's Society, and vice-president of the Japan branch of the British Navy League.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## CANADA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, February 24th.

An Ottawa dispatch states that in the Dominion House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared the criticisms which had been passed upon Canada's Treaty with Japan were unwarranted. The Treaty had preserved to Canada Japanese trade and Japan had, moreover, loyally carried out the restrictions placed by the Treaty on the immigration of Japanese.

## THE N. D. L. SUBSIDY.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Reichstag has increased the subsidy to the North German Lloyd for a service to New Guinea by half a million Marks.

## THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, February 24th.

Peace or war seems mainly dependent on the amount of pressure exercised on Belgrade by the Powers. It is thought in some quarters that the Servian Government will gladly avail itself of such pressure to escape an impossible situation.

Reuter learns that the apprehensions on the Balkan situation expressed elsewhere are not shared in London.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 25th.

The House of Commons has rejected by 336 votes to 228 an amendment to the Address from the Throne regarding the situation in Ireland.

The House also rejected by 195 votes to 76 an amendment regretting the coercive measures adopted in India.

## THE INDIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, February 25th.

The second reading of the India Council's Bill, embodying the reforms recently announced, has been passed in the House of Lords without a division after an important debate in which Lord Curzon was the principal critic.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## RUGBY.

The following will represent the Club in a Rugby match against the Navy this afternoon, at 5 p.m.: Back, E. L. Shaw; three-quarters, F. G. Carroll, A. A. Claxton, R. E. H. Oliver, A. E. Wood; halves, L. I. Blackburn, and P. Linton; forwards, H. G. C. Bailey, F. C. Hall, W. S. Hone, G. D. McIlraith, F. W. Thickness, E. D. C. Wolfe, H. Buist, A. N. Othor.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 25th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen in North China, has fallen very slightly along the South coast.

It has also fallen generally in Japan, more particularly in the South. There is a tendency for pressure to increase over the Philippines. The maximum pressure is still over China to the northward of the Yangtze and moderate N.E. monsoon will prevail generally. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: Light E. winds, overcast, foggy.  
Formosa Channel: Mod'le N.E. winds, overcast.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

H. E. MAJOR-GENERAL R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B., A.C.D. (General Officer Commanding).

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY, (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEVETT.

Hon. Mr. H. A. W. SLADE.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE MONGKOKSUI SHELTER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report on the proposed boat shelter at Mongkoktsui by Mr. J. F. Boulton. In doing so, he said—I may say that in connection with the paper certain plans have been handed to each member which will help to elucidate the report. The report says that the boat shelter at Mongkoktsui, as designed in the colony, has been practically approved with some slight modifications which entail additional expense, and in order to keep the expenditure within the estimate which Your Excellency calculated, \$1,541.00, the boat shelter has been slightly reduced in area.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial minutes Nos. 1 to 9, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 21) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPEES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Correspondence relating to the transfer to the Government of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund; Report on the proposed boat-shelter at Mongkoktsui.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS FUND.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It will be within the recollection of hon. members that, when the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund was under consideration of this Council at the end of last year certain correspondence was laid on the table, including a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 28th December, 1907. The last paragraph of that despatch says "It is desirable that a valuation should be made in order that the surplus, if any, disclosed by it may be distributed among the beneficiaries of the fund in the shape of increases to the pensions. For this purpose an arbitrary rate of exchange must be assumed for the purposes of the valuation. The exchange value of the dollar has recently fallen from about 2/3 to below 1/10. As the value of the sterling liabilities must be greater than the value of the future sterling contributions, the higher the sterling value assumed for the dollar the more favourable to the fund will be the results of the valuation, and I should be prepared to allow the valuation to be carried out at a rate, not exceeding 2/3, which you and the Legislative Council may consider fair and reasonable." It has been found, Sir, the average rate of exchange for the eleven years 1897 to 1907 inclusive, is just a fraction over 1/10. It is therefore considered that 1/10 would be a fair and reasonable rate to take. Accordingly, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

Resolved that the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund contemplated under Section 13 of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Ordinance 1908, shall be made at the rate of 1s. 10d. to the dollar.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the resolution was carried.

QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked the following question:—  
Will the Government state what would be approximately the cost of putting up a fixed light to indicate the South-eastern entrance to the Capsicum Pass?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In answer to the question I will state that the cost of course depends upon the nature of the light. A light similar to that at Mawan Island would cost \$700.

CHINA'S NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It will be within the recollection of the Council that some time ago we passed a resolution of condolence with the Chinese Government on the deaths of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor of China. The Government received from our Minister at Peking the very cordial thanks of the Chinese Government for the sympathy of this Council in the loss which China suffered by the deaths of its rulers. Unfortunately I cannot read the words of the reply as the paper has been mislaid. The general purport of it is, however, as I have stated.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

HON. MR. WEI YUK—I second that.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Since this Bill passed its second reading and was discussed in committee I have received a petition from a number of Chinese gentlemen and largely signed. It is for the most part a repetition of those arguments adduced in this Council by those members who were opposed to the Bill on account of the section to which the senior unofficial member has referred. The petition puts forward no new argument but reiterates those which have already been debated here. I therefore see no reason to change the opinion to which this Council was committed on the second reading and in committee. The petitioners say that I wish to promote hearty and willing co-operation with the Chinese instead of resorting to compulsion by law. They urged that a process of education should be instituted, a process of persuasion. That process, gentlemen, is one which we propose to adopt and towards which we have already taken steps, and I hope that no other process need ever be required. But I consider that in educating the Chinese upon this important question by issuing circulars, instructing lecturers, posting notices, and taking other means of education it is more likely that these efforts will be effective. If it is known by the people that it has as a last resort the power of enforcing them. I have assured the petitioners that, if regulations need to be framed in the future, they will be framed with care and moderation and that every effort shall be taken to avoid those contingencies which they fear, such as arbitrary arrest or undue interference with the individual, and I hope that these methods of education and co-operation to which I have indicated we are devoting ourselves will have the effect desired without having recourse to the last resort.

On the vote being taken, His Excellency declared that the ayes had it, but Hon. Dr. Ho Kai called for a division.

The voting then resulted—For the third reading:—Hon. Mr. Hevett, Registrar-General, Director of Public Works, Colonial Treasurer, Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, and H. E. the General Officer Commanding. Against:—Hon. Mr. Slade, Hon. Mr. Gresson, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

The Council then considered the Jury List in camera.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

RAILWAY RECLAMATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise for public purposes the Reclamation of certain portions of the Crown foreshore and sea bed situate in Hung Hom Bay in the Colony of Hongkong and to validate such reclamation as has heretofore taken place.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Magistrate Ordinance 1890 and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

THE HON. DR. HO KAI—On account of section 6 of this Ordinance empowering the Governor-in-council to make certain regulations for the prohibition of spitting in public places, I conceive it to be my duty to record my dissent against the third reading of this Bill. I ask that a division may be taken.

HON. MR. WEI YUK—I second that.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Since this Bill passed its second reading and was discussed in committee I have received a petition from a number of Chinese gentlemen and largely signed. It is for the most part a repetition of those arguments



## THE PROPOSED BOAT-SHELTER AT MONGKOKTSUI.

The following report, by Mr. J. F. Boulton, on the proposed boat shelter at Mongkoktsui, was yesterday laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor:—

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on my recent conference with Messrs. Coole and Matthews, the Consulting Engineers, with reference to the Proposed Shelter at Mongkoktsui, for the protection of small craft during typhoons. The object of the conference was to obtain an expression of opinion upon the suitability of the proposed shelter and the sufficiency of the proposed breakwater.

To enable the Consulting Engineers to pronounce upon the subject, I supplied them with the following materials and data:—Charts of Hongkong Harbour and surroundings, showing the relative positions of the anchorage and of the proposed shelter; the depth of the water in and adjoining the shelter; the maximum exposure which the breakwater would have to face and the positions of various sea walls which withstood the typhoon of 18th September 1906, and of others which were damaged or demolished by that typhoon. Detail Drawings of the sea wall referred to. Diagrams prepared from Kowloon Observatory, and records showing the daily direction, force, and duration of the wind during a series of years. Tabular statements showing the behaviour of wind during a number of severe typhoons, as registered at the Kowloon Observatory. Information concerning the character of the sea as developed by a typhoon; and concerning the character of the small craft which the shelter is designed to protect. Particulars about the level and nature of the hard bottom overlying deposit on the site of the breakwater. A detail cross section of proposed breakwater, and a specification of the same. A schedule of prices of materials and labour. Information about the location and character of the quarries from which materials are to be drawn for constructing the breakwater; about local methods of work; etc., etc., etc.

The Consulting Engineers were of opinion that, as typhoons mostly begin from the north-east, the position of the shelter, being under the lee of the shore, was well chosen from the point of view of accessibility.

They considered that the breakwater, either with regard to its direction or the extent of the sheltering work contemplated, could not be improved.

But they were of opinion that, unless the widths of the entrances were contracted, the area effectively sheltered by the breakwater would be much and unnecessarily reduced.

The obvious way of contracting the width of the northern entrance was to continue the breakwater northward for some distance; but I had to point out that, if that were done, the contracted entrance would be blocked by the rocky shoal which projects southward from K.M.L. 32 (the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Oil Works). The best way, therefore, and ultimately the most economical way, of narrowing the entrance would be to adhere to the position originally chosen for the north head of the breakwater, and extend the Oil Works point of land southward, by reclaiming the rocky shoal. I reckoned that the saleable value of the area reclaimed would go a long way towards defraying the cost of carrying out the reclamation.

The southern entrance could easily be narrowed by curving in the south end of the breakwater sharply towards the shore; but I suggested that it would be preferable to adhere to the original plan entirely, as far as the breakwater was concerned, and narrow the southern entrance by building out a jetty from the shore, in line with Sixth Street. The jetty would be very useful as a public landing place, and the reduced entrance would occupy a position where vessels could easily make it without having to hug the shore.

The Consulting Engineers approved of these suggestions and recommended that the widths of the entrances should be reduced accordingly—the northern entrance from 900 feet to 500 feet, and the southern one from 840 feet to 390 feet. They considered that these widths would be quite sufficient for the traffic, and for the promotion of such a circulation of water within the sheltered area as would prevent stagnation and the serious deposit of silt. These opinions were based on the information which I was able to give regarding the nature of the traffic, and the strength and direction of the tidal currents.

With reference to the form of the breakwater, while approving of the general character of the original design, the Consulting Engineers were of opinion that certain alterations, which they considered of importance, should be made in the details. They recommended that the slopes should be flattened; that a wide berm of five-ton boulders should be substituted for the ramp of ten-ton concrete blocks; and that the upper portion of the outer slope, which was originally intended to be covered with concrete in mass, faced with granite pitching set in cement mortar, should simply be covered with pitching (consisting of two-ton concrete blocks set dry). The inner slope should be covered with dry stone pitching, in accordance with the original design; and the sites and distribution of the materials in the rubble mound should, in the main, be in accordance with that design.

The Consulting Engineers entirely concurred in believing it to be necessary that a trench should be dredged in the mud for the purpose of reducing the internal spreading of the foundation, as the rubble is deposited.

Having regard to the nature of the bottom on which the breakwater has to be constructed, and the character of the local labour and materials available, the Consulting Engineers had no doubt that a rubble mound structure, such as I proposed, was the proper and most suitable one to adopt. It is true that during the construction of such a

breakwater its unfinished parts would be liable to damage from typhoons; but this unavoidable disadvantage would be more than compensated by the economy and convenience resulting from the adoption of a form of structure largely independent of skilled labour, and for which but comparatively little special plant and appliances would be required. The section recommended would also admit of the convenient rectification of such settlements of the work as would inevitably occur during construction and for some time after completion.

The complete scheme for the Boat-Shelter, as modified by the Consulting Engineers, was estimated to cost roughly \$273,000 in excess of the estimate for the original scheme. The excess was due to the additional works which were recommended to be carried out at the entrances, the cost of the breakwater as modified being estimated to be practically equal to the same as designed. But, as His Excellency the Governor had laid it down that no scheme could be accepted which would exceed in cost the amount of my estimate, namely \$1,540,000, and as the Consulting Engineers considered that the additional works were absolutely essential, and that no cheaper type of breakwater could be devised, it became necessary to reduce the cost of the scheme by curtailing the length of the breakwater, and the area of the shelter.

Accordingly the Consulting Engineers, in collaboration with myself, prepared a plan of a smaller scheme, which we roughly estimated could be carried out for the amount of the estimate. The alteration consists of shifting the southern entrance 800 feet northwards, thus shortening the breakwater, which is carried in to suit the new position of that entrance. Otherwise, the scheme remains as before. The saving resulting from the shortening of the breakwater will be about equal to the cost of the additional works at the entrances, including the reclamation.

The original scheme would have enclosed a total area of 194 acres of water, and according to the standard adopted by the Consulting Engineers, 166 acres of that area would have been effectively sheltered by the breakwater and additional works. The scheme as now modified will enclose a total area of 169 acres; and according to the same standard, 140 acres of that area will be effectively sheltered. In putting forward the larger scheme originally, with the wider entrances, I stated that 166 acres would be well sheltered. With the narrower entrances, the same area would be sheltered to a much higher degree.

In deciding which of the two schemes recommended by the Consulting Engineers should be adopted, it would appear that only two matters require to be particularly considered, viz., the areas and costs of the schemes. In other respects, the two schemes are equal.

The larger scheme was designed to include the greatest area of water which, having regard merely to the possibilities of the site, could be advantageously included. This area is much in excess of present requirements, and would probably not be fully utilized for a great many years to come.

The area of the smaller scheme is more than sufficient for the accommodation of the present number of small craft, and provides a reasonable margin for a future increase in the number.

With regard to the matter of cost, the smaller scheme has the advantage of being some \$273,000 cheaper than the other.

I may here point out that owing to the natural configuration of the site, the cost of the Boat-Shelter could not be further materially reduced without very materially reducing its area.

I attach three sun-prints from drawings prepared by the Consulting Engineers, showing plans of the alternative schemes, and a cross section of the breakwater which is common to both.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

J. F. BOULTON,

Second Assistant

Director of Public Works.

To—The Honourable,  
The Director of Public Works.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The Amending Ordinance, read a first time in the Legislative Council yesterday, is introduced with the object of bringing the law of the Colony relating to Merchant Shipping into line with the law of England by incorporating in the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1899 certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1906 especially those extending to foreign ships the duties and liabilities at present imposed on British shipping in respect of deck and load line and of life-saving appliances.

Provision is also made for the survey of motor-boats not licensed under the Principal Ordinance.

## SEQUEL TO A WEST RIVER COLLISION.

Judgment had been given by Acting Chief Justice Bourne of the Supreme Court for China and Korea, sitting in the Provincial Court at Canton, in the action heard before him in which the owners of the junk *Man Cheong* claimed \$60,000 from the China Steam Navigation Company for the loss of their boat and cargo by collision with the defendants' steamer *Nanchang* in the West River on the 12th November. Mr. Loftus Jones from Shanghai appeared for the plaintiffs on the hearing of the case at Canton on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant and Mr. Golge of the firm of Johnson, Stokes and Master appeared for the defendants. Judgment was delivered in Shanghai yesterday in favour of the defendants, Captain Archibald sat with the Chief Justice as nautical assessor.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, February 25th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE PEAK MURDER APPEAL.

Judgment on the appeal against the finding of the jury in the Peak murder case on the ground that the evidence had not been translated to the prisoners was delivered by the Full Court. Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the prisoners, the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appearing as respondent.

The Chief Justice said—As the procedure under section 78 of No. 9 of 1899 which provided what is the Court of Crown Cases Reserved for the Colony does not require a case to be stated, it is necessary for me to state the circumstances in which the question which has been reserved for the opinion of the Court arose. Three men, Kwok Leung, Li Shok Shun and Hung Loi were charged with the murder of Ku Tung. They were Holo men. Some of the evidence for the Crown was given in English, and some in Puntli. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Calhoun, and at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution he called evidence, and he also put the three prisoners in the box. One of the English witnesses for the defence, Mr. H. G. Calhoun, had given evidence to the effect that the first prisoner, Kwok Leung, was his chair cooler. He said that the prisoner, Kwok Leung, on the day of the murder by the 12.15 or 12.30 train, he found his chair waiting for him as he had ordered, and there were only three chair coolies, among them Kwok Leung. In cross-examination he said that he asked why the four were there, and that No. 1 prisoner had said there had been a fight, and that that was why the fourth cooler, No. 2 prisoner, was absent. When Kwok Leung was in the box he gave evidence that there had been only three coolies at the train station. In cross-examination he said No. 2 prisoner was the cooling cooler. He then said in answer to a question put by the Attorney-General that he did not tell his master, Mr. Holworthy, that there had been a fight. Other questions on this point were about to be put by the Attorney-General when it occurred to me that Mr. Holworthy's evidence had not been translated to the prisoners, and I intimated that in the circumstances I did not think that the point ought to be raised to which the Attorney-General assented. The Court then, No. 1, but found the second and third prisoners guilty of manslaughter. Before sentence Mr. Calhoun intimated that some of the evidence, either English or Puntli, had not been translated to the prisoners, and moved that the question be reserved for the Full Court as a question of law, whether the conviction ought not to be quashed on the ground that the evidence ought to have been translated, and this is the point on which we are now called upon to give our decision. It is advisable to deal with at once the question of materiality of the evidence actually admitted but not translated. If No. 1 prisoner had been found guilty, undoubtedly the fact that he had told the truth with regard to No. 2 prisoner would have influenced the jury, and I should have found it extremely difficult not to quash the conviction. We have not, however, to consider whether any part of the evidence which was untranslated was material, and so contributed to the conviction of the other prisoners. Mr. Calhoun had taken the broad ground that none of the evidence of the Crown was translated, and as they were convicted on the basis of that material. He raised therefore the abstract question whether a conviction can stand when the prisoners have no knowledge of the evidence given against them. He called it "inadmissible evidence," and strictly, this is the right term to use, though it is not its ordinary use. There is a recent case, *R. v. Madwin*, where a conviction against several prisoners was quashed on the ground that the others were not allowed to cross-examine one of the prisoners who went into the box. Evidence given without cross-examination is, strictly speaking, inadmissible evidence, and scientifically the term is rightly used. There are three at least a *priori* reasons in favour of Mr. Calhoun's contention. First, the prisoner is always entitled to make a statement, even when he is defended by Counsel, therefore he must know what the evidence against him is. Secondly, now that the prisoner may give evidence, it is more than ever material that he should know the evidence against him in order that he may meet it, and as we do not assume the prisoner guilty until he is so found, if he does not know it, the truth may be kept back. There may be some part of the evidence for the Crown which he could easily rebut had he known it. If he does not know it he cannot do so. Thirdly, if he does not hear what the witnesses are saying, he cannot assist his counsel in cross-examining them. I confess, that without looking at the authorities, the question presents no difficulties, where the prisoner is not defended by counsel, and the real difficulty arises from the fact that in this case they were defended. But the *priori* arguments there are very strong, and I think the first applies whether there is counsel or not. The third is specially concerned with the fact that there is a counsel. The second may in some measure be answered by the fact that the depositions taken before the magistrate have already been translated to the prisoner, and therefore he has notice of what is going to be said in the box at the trial. But this is not conclusive, because it does not apply to new statements which may be made in cross-examination. Moreover, the depositions are not evidence at the trial (that is any part of them is specially made evidence, and therefore I think that the *priori* reasons in favour of quashing the conviction are very strong. His Lordship, after quoting numerous authorities, proceeded—None of the cases cited therefore support the Attorney-General's contention that the translation of the evidence to a prisoner who does not understand it, is a mere irregularity in proceedings. On the other hand, the authorities on the other way, and looking at the reason of the thing, I have no hesitation in saying that it is not merely a grave irregularity as could well be imagined, but that it is contrary to those fundamental and elemental principles of justice for which, to use a phrase of one of the old judges, "English administration of justice is so justly famous," and which has made it respected and trusted by the people. The only question which remains, is whether the fact that the prisoners were represented by Counsel makes any difference, for I am clear that in a case where the prisoner was not represented by counsel the conviction in such circumstances must be quashed. But this point is fully covered by the authorities cited by Mr. Calhoun. In *R. v. Bertrand*, the irregularity of reading the depositions taken at the first trial, was acquiesced in by the prisoner's counsel, and not passively

but actively, for he cross-examined the witnesses on those depositions. The question resolved itself into whether any injustice to the prisoner resulted from it, and this is how this question was treated:—"It is a mistake, moreover, to consider the question only with reference to the prisoner. The object of a trial is the administration of justice in a course as free from doubt or chance of miscarriage as merely human administration of it can be—not the interests of either party. This remark very much lessens the importance of a prisoner's consent, even when he is advised by counsel, and substantially, not of course literally, affirms the wisdom of the common understanding in the profession that a prisoner can consent to nothing." In *R. v. Moore*, the prisoners were represented by counsel, and in the course of the argument Hawkins J. said, "The fact that the prisoner's counsel has taken no objection does not make the evidence admissible." The only case on which the Attorney-General could rely on this point was a remark in *R. v. Yamada* by Erle J. which has some bearing on the relations between counsel and prisoner. The question was whether in a murder case in the year 1854 the Court could assign counsel to defend the prisoner. What the learned judge said was "I should be very glad if I could do so, but by allowing counsel to appear without any communication with the prisoner, and without his sanction, I might be authorising a defence which the prisoner himself would never have made, and yet for which he might be responsible." I think, if I rightly understand his argument, the Attorney-General desired to draw the inference that a prisoner is responsible for, and therefore bound by, what his counsel does, or leaves undone. So far as what he leaves undone is concerned, the authorities are clearly used to the word "responsibility" meaning "take the consequences." Of course the jury would be influenced by what counsel might say, and the prisoner would suffer if the defence was an unsatisfactory one. What the circumstances alluded to do not apply, for counsel now assigned to defend prisoners for murder may and do communicate with them. But the case has an important bearing on the question of trials of foreigners, for Yamada was a Spaniard, and the evidence was translated and read over to him by the judge, and care was taken that he was made acquainted with all that transpired during the trial. I am therefore of opinion that the fact of counsel being retained by, or assigned to the prisoner, makes no difference to the application of the principle of the law as I have deduced it from the authorities. And to the suggestion that the prisoners have suffered no hardship I answer they have suffered the greatest hardship of an irregular trial. Though, as was said in the judgment in *R. v. Bertrand*, this is irrelevant to the question of this Court's jurisdiction, it is not irrelevant to this conviction is respectable in itself: it is more so from the fact that this is the first time the question has been raised. The Attorney-General referred to the custom of this Court, which has been, he said, invariably never to translate the evidence when prisoners are represented by counsel. That it was the custom seems to be a fact, for at the first murder case I tried in this Colony I drew attention to it, and directed the evidence to be translated, and I seem by referring to my notes to have done so a second time at the next Assize. I think the statement made by the late interpreter of the Court is defective in this respect, but it has been somewhat amended and explained. It is most regrettable that no note was taken by the Registrar of what I then said for the guidance of the interpreter in the future. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Registrar to have it recorded, or else what falls from the bench becomes mere idle talk instead of what it is intended to be, guidance for the future. But I am glad to say, by the way, that I am now going to say, the Attorney-General did not defend it as a murder case, when it is essential that every thing should be done to insure the fairest trial possible, the shakier custom of not interpreting is sufficient. This consideration by itself is to my mind enough to show how bad the procedure is. One word more, which is necessary in consequence of what the learned Attorney-General said with regard to his experience in other Colonies. He referred to cases in Cyprus where prisoners are of many nationalities, Turks, Greeks, English and I know not what others.

The Attorney-General—Turks and Greeks only, my Lord.

His Lordship—I was only using a quotation. The Attorney-General—There are English of course, my Lord, but I thought you were going to add Indians and heretics.

His Lordship, proceeding, said the Attorney-General stated that it was not the practice to interpret the evidence in the Courts in Cyprus, and that if it were, great expenditure of time and money would be the result. I can only say that in the trial of the *Man Cheong* case, the law of England requires the utmost consideration for the accused, and the most scrupulous exactness in the conduct of the proceedings, and that time and money are nothing compared with liberty and life. I have little doubt that the law, as we have laid it down, unless a higher tribunal says it is wrong, will be acted upon throughout the King's Dominions.

The Prison Judge said—I do not propose to review the facts at any length, nor to deal minutely with the numerous authorities referred to by Counsel on both sides in the course of a very full and exhaustive argument. I think the facts and the authorities have been sufficiently dealt with in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, with which I agree generally. But I feel bound in a case of this importance to write out my own conclusions on my own lines, and I have endeavoured to set out the result as briefly as possible. The facts are shortly as follows: On the hearing of a charge for murder practically the whole of the evidence for the prosecution being given in a language the prisoners did not understand, none of that evidence was interpreted to them at the trial. The question is, then, whether a conviction obtained under such circumstances can hold good. Now, leaving out of consideration for a moment the fact that these prisoners were defended by counsel, I will take an elementary case, that of an undefended prisoner who hears none of the evidence given against him, and who, in fact, has no more perception of the proceedings than if he was absent from Court altogether. The general rule in a criminal prosecution is that the defendant must personally appear at the bar of the Court in order to be arraigned by hearing the indictment read, and to plead to it, and further, that the defendant must remain in Court during the whole of the proceedings. He has, in fact, a right to be present at the trial as long as he conducts himself properly, and the law is so stated by Sir James S. Stephen, Digest of Criminal Procedure Act, 302. See also Archbold's Criminal Pleadings, 23rd edition, page 136. "No trial for felony can be had except in the presence of the defendant." The right of the defendant to be present is absolute. On a trial for felony the prisoner must be in Court. Misdeamours are to some extent on a different footing, but I will deal with that later on. I lay stress upon the importance of the rule that the prisoner must be actually present, because this

doctrine seems to me to involve a great deal more than the mere corporal presence necessitated by his being given in charge to the jury. I think it goes further and requires an actual mental apprehension of the proceedings, for how, otherwise, would the prisoner know what witnesses to call, or how would he be able to meet the evidence against him in the statement of the law allows him to make to the jury? It was indeed almost suggested by the Crown that it is not technically necessary that the prisoner who is in the Court should be able to understand the proceedings, and we were referred to several cases in which deaf mutes had been tried and convicted on an indictment for felony. But no such document can be founded on these cases (quotes). The whole tendency, therefore, of these authorities seems favourable to the prisoners in the case before us. It may be said of course, that a prisoner at sessions who had had the evidence translated to him at the Police Court is well aware of the general tenor of the case against him, and that he may, if he chooses, waive his right to have the evidence interpreted again. The answer is, I think, that while in several cases the rules of evidence may be waived by consent of the parties in a criminal case, these rules are matters *public juris*, and cannot be so dispensed with. On a criminal trial, not merely the single person accused has an interest at stake, but every other subject of the Crown is concerned, in seeing that the prisoner is not deprived of life or liberty except under the whole of the safeguards prescribed by law. No acquiescence by the prisoner can therefore be of any effect. If then, it is necessary for an undefended prisoner to hear the evidence at the trial, is there any difference when he is defended by counsel? If there is such a difference, it might perhaps be suggested in one of two ways: either that the prisoner is by the law so entitled with the personality of his advocate that the knowledge of the counsel is the knowledge of the client, and that the latter must be taken to have understood the evidence which was in fact apprehended by the former, or alternatively, it might be said that counsel, having been satisfied to let the evidence go untranslated, has waived his client's privilege, and cannot afterwards be allowed to raise an objection. Now, the unsoundness of the first of these propositions sufficiently appears, I think, from some statement. Counsel has only knowledge of these facts aggregating his client's defence which may have been actually communicated to him. Now points must frequently arise at the hearing, especially on cross-examination which counsel cannot deal with of his own knowledge, and without referring to his client for the facts. It is really impossible that in a case of any magnitude counsel should have as close an acquaintance with the peculiar circumstances of the defence as the prisoner himself. The latter's knowledge must necessarily be more intimate and complete. This may be so even in an English Court where matters are not usually complicated by differences of language. How much more so when the accused himself and most of the witnesses are Chinese, and not knowing English, and the latter speak a dialect which neither the prisoner himself nor his advocate can understand. The first suggestion therefore falls to the ground. As to the second point of waiver by counsel, I think that if in criminal matters, when the plea is not guilty, the client himself is not competent to bridge, by acquiescence, gaps in the case against him, nor to condone irregularities by consent, then *a fortiori* his counsel can assume no such responsibility for him. It is true that the *quasi* character which the early law attached to mere misdemeanours has occasionally led in their case to slight relaxations of the rule. Thus on a second trial of a charge of manslaughter, the evidence of a witness at the first trial has been by consent of the prisoner, and to save time merely read out by the judge from his notes, and then assented to *en bloc* by the prisoner. But it is necessary, I suppose, to labour the point that if the consent of counsel is not sufficient to bind the prisoner on a trial for misdemeanour when the latter perhaps, if he so expressly desires, binds himself, then on a trial for felony where the prisoner *ex hypothesi* can consent to nothing, the consent of counsel purporting to be given on the prisoner's behalf can be of no avail. I am unfortunately then compelled to the conclusion that there was a grave irregularity running through the whole conduct of the trial; an irregularity which was beyond the competence of the prisoner or of their counsel to waive or condone, and which is sufficiently serious to vitiate the whole proceedings. It necessarily follows that I must hold that there was a miscarriage, and that the conviction should therefore be quashed. I have arrived at this result perhaps by reasoning along somewhat narrow and technical lines, but in a case of this importance it is urgently necessary to keep fundamental principles rigidly in view. On general grounds, however, and without expressing any opinion on the merits of the present case, I venture to think my conclusion is based upon the broad principles of justice. For the purposes of the judgment, I have assumed throughout that counsel for the prisoners was consciously aware of the irregularity that was being committed. As a matter of fact, however, I should think it exceedingly unlikely that it came to Mr. Calhoun's notice while the evidence for the Crown was being given that evidence was not being interpreted to his clients. He was entitled to assume, as the Court and the Attorney-General must have assumed, that the proceedings were being regularly conducted, and that everything that the law required would be done. It appears as if the irregularity escaped his notice altogether up to the middle of the case; for the defence, when he very properly reserved the point and took time to consider the suggestion thrown out by the Court. It would clearly be a monstrous thing, if when men were being tried for their lives, the Crown was entitled to reply that it was the duty of counsel to notice earlier what was going on, and that because he had not done so, an objection of such weight must be overruled as coming too late in the proceedings. Now, again, it is possible to hold that the prisoners, unlettered and ignorant men, had any notion that they were consciously abandoning a right the law entitled them to claim. Suppose the case of an Englishman when travelling in a foreign country, of whose language and procedure he was entirely ignorant. Suppose that, either by the efforts of his friends or by the good offices of the foreign government, he should be provided with an advocate to assist him at the trial. Surely the first request of an educated man possessing the least familiarity with courts of law would be that the whole of the evidence at the trial should be carefully interpreted to him. If, being illiterate, he should through ignorance or timidity refrain from making that request, and forbear calling the attention of his advocate to the matter, surely he would not think it consonant with the principles of justice for him to be told after conviction that he had waived his rights by not insisting on them earlier, and that having already heard the gist of the evidence at the preliminary proceedings in an inferior court, he had not in fact any real cause of complaint. The Chief Justice—The convictions are quashed.

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[36]

The Attorney-General—Having regard to your Lordship's decision I have now to say that I intend preferring an indictment on the charge of murder against both prisoners.

The Chief Justice—You are at liberty to do that. The administration of the criminal law is in your hands, and you may instruct the police as you think fit.

Mr. Calhoun asked for the discharge of the prisoners.

The Chief Justice—I have discharged them.

Mr. Calhoun stated that in a case recently decided by the Court of Crown Cases Reserved it was held that prisoners could not be re-arrested after their discharge.

The Attorney-General—My friend can argue that when the case comes on for trial.

The prisoners were re-arrested leaving Court.

A QUESTION OF DOMESTIC.

Judgment was given in the appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice on the point of jurisdiction raised in the bankruptcy of Chan Yu Shan. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Keng Sing, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, appeared for respondents. The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said—I have given my best consideration to Sir Henry Berkeley's careful and concise little argument on a point which seems still open to argument on my judgment from which he appealed, but I think the conclusion of fact at which I arrived was warranted and that having specially in view the aspect of the bankruptcy jurisdiction which I endeavoured to elucidate, the conclusion of law based on the conclusion of fact was sound. Before giving judgment a few days ago, however, the attention of the Court was drawn to ordinance 6 of 1902, which apparently had been overlooked by all of us. Our attention was properly taken official cognizance of the law of the Colony, and solicitors, being officers of the Court are bound to assist the Court in the performance of this duty, which, in the case of a Colonial Statute book is often a difficult one. We therefore deferred our judgment in order to see whether this Ordinance has any bearing on the question before us, so as to induce us to alter our judgment. It provides that the word "debtor" as used in section three of the Bankruptcy Ordinance as revised, section 4 as it was then, is included "a person who, though not himself personally within the Colony, carries on business by agent within the Colony and possesses assets therein," and there is a further explanation of the definition which I shall refer to presently. Now if in this case, the debtor had still remained in Annam, merely sending up his cinnamon to his agent the Kwang Mow, in this Colony, for sale, he would have come within the meaning of this definition. *A fortiori* he would have come within the bankruptcy jurisdiction when, instead of remaining in Annam he comes himself to the Colony to take some part in the transaction of his business. But I do not base my decision on that ground, because I believe that consistently with the fundamental principles of jurisdiction as I have explained them, and consistently with the remarks I have already made, and must presently make, on the extraterritorial provisions of the colonial bankruptcy law, this debtor is properly subject to that law. As I have endeavoured to explain it, I have not held that he is clearly within it, but having given the matter very careful consideration I use the word "properly" advisedly. This really disposes of the case before us, but the question I have now in my mind is whether this Ordinance 6 of 1902, having been referred to, I might not go further, and express my opinion in it and upon the larger question which is involved in it. This ordinance is most frankly extraterritorial, and therefore it has become necessary to consider the question definitely. I am glad I have done so, because the conclusion which I have come to is a surprise to myself, and has upset my own preconceived notions on this important question of colonial constitutional law. I must in the first place criticise ordinance 6 of 1902 as a most unsatisfactory piece of draftsmanship. Continuing, his Lordship said it included a definition of "debtor" which already included two definitions as conditions preliminary to the presentation of a bankruptcy petition. The clause not having been repealed there were therefore two redundant provisions, and he was not quite sure that that might not cause some confusion. Proceeding his Lordship said—The principle that a Colonial Legislature can only legislate territorially is in the case of a Crown Colony, limited therefore to this, that if it is passed in the absence of special instructions from Home it is the duty of the Attorney-General to call the attention of the Colonial Office to the point in his explanatory report, and the Secretary of State as the constitutional adviser of the Sovereign will advise the King whether to disallow the ordinance or not. I am bound to assume, although I consider the ordinance 6 of 1902 to be defective in point of form and much in need of amendment, that the question has been duly considered at home. For all these reasons I am of opinion that all the extraterritorial provisions of the bankruptcy law of the Colony, including No 6 of 1902, are *infra vires*. The Prison Judge concurred.







## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. E. CLARKE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

**TO-DAY (FRIDAY),**  
the 26th February, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, "ADELPHI," The Peak,  
**SUNDAY**  
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
Comprising:—  
Silk Tapestry-Covered DRAWING ROOM SUITE, an Assortment of CARVED CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINNER WAGON, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, CARPETS, RUGS, GLASS CROCKERY, and E.P. WARE, PICTURES, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.;

Also  
One IRON SAFE by Milners, One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Hanks and One TENNIS NET and POLES, &c., &c.  
On View on THURSDAY, the 25th instant.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—As Usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [358]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**AT MESSRS. JAY'S LIMITED,**

**TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),**  
the 27th February, 1909, commencing at 10.30 A.M.  
**SUMMER DRESSES, HATS, TRIMMINGS, VELVET, GLOVES, CORSETS, VELVET, PLAID RIBBON, BELTS, SILK, BRAIDS, WHITE ALPACA, APPLICATION AIGRETTES, FLOWERS, GREEN LEAVES, &c., &c.**  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [362]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On MONDAY, the 1st March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at No. 12, Wyndham Street,

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
THEREIN CONTAINED,  
Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, Silk Tapestry-Covered DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTLES with GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM CHAIRS, DOUBLE and SINGLE BRASS and BRASSMOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS with BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGON, GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, &c., &c.

A Quantity of PLANTS in POTS.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
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Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [363]

## ENTERTAINMENT

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## PRIMITIVE MAN.

## THE VERY OLDEST DRAWINGS.

The Dordogne Valley in Central France may well be styled the oldest picture gallery in the world, for from the caves in the hills of the valley have come the astonishing series of drawings made by the pre-historic inhabitants of that region. The artistic skill of the men of the last glacial period is so astonishing that at first the drawings on bone and schist were received with scepticism. They depicted with astonishing truth the animals which were contemporary with them—the mammoth, the cave bear, the reindeer, and the horse. The breed of horses was of small stature, with abnormally large heads, and probably survives in the Shetland and Iceland ponies. That the horse was hunted and killed for food is proved first by drawings of the hunter chasing the wild beast, and next by the discovery at Solutre, near Macon, of a huge deposit of the bones of probably a hundred thousand horses. The drawings of animals are so accurate that they can clearly be identified, but there was considerable hesitation in accepting them as really drawings of men—chiefly on account of their remarkable Simian-like appearance, resembling gibbons rather than human beings. A discovery has now been made which goes far to settle the question, and to establish the accuracy of the work of the very ancient artists.

In a cave at Chapelle-aux-Saints, in the Dordogne Valley, a most important find was made by M. Marcelin Boule, the well-known French anthropologist. On August 3 of last year there was discovered an almost complete human skeleton lying on its back, near the head to the East. The right arm was bent so that the hand lay towards the body, and the left slightly extended—there was no approach to the crouching or sleep burial of prehistoric Egypt. That it was not a chance or accidental deposit is shown by fragments of the hind hoof of some large bovine being placed near the body. That the cave had been inhabited is clearly shown by the number of paleolithic implements found in it—this would not prevent a burial, for we know that primitive men often bury their dead very near, and in later times under the floor of their huts. The notice of this important discovery excited considerable interest, and now that the discoverer has given a detailed description of the skeleton before the Academy of Sciences in Paris we can see how important a find has been made. The remains are those of an aged male, as shown by the teeth; of short stature, that is five feet two inches in height slightly below the average of the Neander man. The cranium is abnormally large in proportion to the height. The skull is of the dolichocephalic, or "long-headed" type, the bones thick and flattened, the bone ridges over the eyebrows are abnormally large more so than in the Neander skull. The projection of the lower jaw is more remarkable, giving to the whole a most snout-like appearance, approaching nearer to the ape type than any yet found. Taken as a whole it is perfectly possible to recognise in this specimen the man who formed the models for the artist of the caves of the Dordogne Valley. The other portions of the skeleton confirm this opinion; the long arms and short legs seem to indicate the semi-erect attitude depicted in these drawings. It is clear, then, that these ancient artists are as accurate in depicting their own people as they are in furnishing us with a zoological picture gallery.

The remarkable simian-like character of this and other specimens—as well as the still more marked resemblance in the monkey-like "Ethiopian" of Java—raises the question once more of the evolution of man from the anthropoids. We may be one step nearer the completion of the chain, but there are still many links missing. We have two great obstacles to the direct association of even these ape-like man with even the highest type of anthropoid. Primitive man, as we learn his story from the caves of the Dordogne Valley, possessed two accomplishments which separated him from the anthropoids. Man is a tool-making animal. The ape may throw stones, he may walk with a stick—but he has not the instinct to shape that stone into an axe, and fasten it to the stick, and provide himself with a useful tool, or a formidable weapon. The ape may live in caves and rock shelters, he is able to adapt himself to his environment. Man goes a step farther. He deepens or prepares his cave, he generally makes himself comfortable by altering things to suit himself—in fact, he adapts his environment to himself—by the use of tools. Now tools, even if they were of the more palaeolithic type, were found in the cave at Chapelle-aux-Saints. The second barrier is that of the graphic instinct. They could draw, as we have seen, with a skill tolerably surprising, the pictures of themselves and the animals with whom they were associated. As yet we have not found an anthropoid who could draw, or had the slightest idea of doing so. Even the most advanced Simian, Consul, who tried, could not copy a simple geometrical figure on a slate. The importance of this new discovery is, indeed, very great, as we now can form an opinion of the mental capacity of these very old masters.—*The Globe.*

## COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

## A NEW PLATE.

It is now 18 months since the brothers Lumiere, of Lyons, provided photographers with a plate which allowed them, by a skilful adaptation of the three-colour process, to obtain transparencies in all the colours of nature by a single operation. Since that time inventors have been busy with processes on similar lines—"screen plate" methods, as they are called—and many ingenious devices have secured protection; but commercially the Autochrome has had no "single-plate" competitor.

Last month, however, a new plate, the "Omnicolor," of Messrs. Jougla, was put on the French market and has aroused great attention there. In the Autochrome the glass is coated with a layer of particles of dyed starch, embedded in a transparent varnish, and the sensitive coating is applied on the top of this. In the Omnicolor the glass is furnished with a network of fine lines, violet in one direction, green and red alternately in the other. Some 230 of these lines go to the inch. The sensitive emulsion, which has a gelatine basis, is coated on the top of this, and exposure, as in the case of the Autochrome, is made through the glass. In rapidity the new plate is decidedly faster than the Autochrome, and in good summer light we are promised exposures of a fifth of a second or less. The manipulations are reduced to three development, reversal, and fixing, and are simple and straightforward in character. The finished result reproduces the colours of the subject with great brilliancy and fidelity; the fine lines forming the image being much less noticeable than are those of the ordinary half-tone block.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantante, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

## CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

EDEN WHERE EVEN HUMAN BEINGS ARE TRUSTED.

Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., of the Natural History Museum, who recently returned to England from a scientific visit to Christmas Island, which lies in the Indian Ocean about 200 miles south of Java, has a remarkably interesting story to tell of that lonely outpost of civilisation says a London paper.

Dr. Andrews paid the island a previous visit ten years ago. The object of his recent trip was to study the effect of man's invasion on the fauna and flora of the island.

"When I went out there in 1897 it was one of the few remaining oceanic islands which had never been explored scientifically," said the Doctor to an "Express" representative yesterday. "A few months before I arrived several wool-cutters from the Cocos Islands had landed there. Up to then it had been uninhabited by man. It has an area of forty square miles.

"There is now a population of 1,500, chiefly Chinese coolies working the deposits of phosphate of lime for an English firm.

"When I first visited it, I found extreme difficulty in getting about owing to the thick jungle that covered it. I could find no water courses, although since that time many streams have been discovered.

"I found that the land birds were not numerous; but there were seven species peculiar to the island. These were a thrush, something like our common thrush; a beautiful blue pigeon, another pigeon with a great back and chestnut breast; a fine hawk, a small swift, and an owl, the cry of which resembled the bark of a terrier.

"The sea-birds, however, were abundant, and during my first visit were my chief source of food. There were two sorts of frigate birds, and several kinds of gannet, but the most interesting of all was a beautiful golden-yellow tropic bird, with a very long and slender pointed tail consisting of two feathers.

## DANGEROUS CURIOSITY.

But curiosity is just as dangerous in this little Eden as it was in the old one, for Dr. Andrews continued:—

"The few inhabitants at that date had already discovered a method of bird-catching by playing on the curiosity of creatures that had never before seen a human being. A man would climb a huge tree so that he stood well out at the top of it. He would carry a red rag in one hand and a long stick in the other. Waving the rag, he would draw the birds swooping towards it full of curiosity only to be knocked down by the stick.

"We also ate pigeons captured in a still more interesting way. If a man saw a pigeon up a tree he would take a stick with a loop of string on the end of it, climb the tree, drop the loop over the bird's head, and jerk it. Other pigeons near would not fly away, but, remaining in wonder as to what had happened to their companion, the same thing would suddenly happen to themselves.

"There were five distinct mammals peculiar to the island. Two active rats swarmed in myriads, food being plentiful, and enemies none at all. These rats were vegetarian, living on fruit and bark, and they came out in droves after dusk, often running over us in bed, and sometimes nibbling our feet and boots. They could climb trees as well as squirrels, running up the hanging creepers in search of food in the tree tops. They were absolutely without fear, and they could be easily hit with a stick.

"Another peculiar mammal was a fruit bat, which, with wings distended, measured nearly two feet across. Unlike most bats, this specimen flew and ate during the sunshine, as well as by night. There was also a small insectivorous bat and a little shrew.

"An interesting fact about the trees was that the soil not being very deep in some places, many of them had developed great buttresses round the base of the trunk to help support them.

"The plants were mostly such as have sticky seeds, that would enable them to be carried by birds; wind seeds, that can be blown long distances; and floating seeds, that can remain for a long time in salt water without taking harm.

## RETURN VISIT.

"I found the island on my second visit not greatly altered through ten years' habitation by man. The most peculiar thing that had happened since I was there before was that two species of rats which were so numerous had apparently become entirely extinct. The reason to have been the result of the introduction of some epidemic disease by rats from the ships calling at the island.

"It was probably some disease that would not hurt the ship rats at all, but the island rats, to whom it would be quite new, were unable to resist its ravages. The ship rats that landed are now beginning to spread rapidly, and in some parts they are very numerous.

"The settlers have introduced cats in the island, and some of these are taking to the bush, where, reverting to a wild state, they will probably become a great nuisance.

"Ten years of man's neighbourhood have apparently made no difference in the stupidity of the birds. They are just as easily captured by the simple methods I have described. The pigeons are now strictly preserved during the breeding season, however, and only a limited number are allowed to be taken at other times.

"Apparently the little shrew has become extinct like the rats, perhaps from the same cause.

"The only difference in the flora of the island is that the papia, a sort of melon which has been introduced, and whose seeds have been thrown down by the settlers, is now to be found growing indiscriminately in all parts, while the chilies which the Chinamen use with their rice are spreading in the same way.

"In cultivated corners of the island the inhabitants are growing English roses, which are very good to see in so remote and lonely a place. In the gardens, too, limes, pomegranates, bananas, custard apples, and other fruits have been introduced.

"The island is now under the Straits Settlements Government. It has a district officer as magistrate, and a body of about twenty Sikh policemen."

## THE HERBERT WITHERS COMPANY.

The members of the Herbert Withers Company, which has just completed a triumphal season of eight weeks in India and is now journeying toward China and America, form the second of the Charles Harrison Gibbon musical parties, composed exclusively of celebrities in the art world, to go round the planet. The first was that of last year headed by Madame Albani, and including also Mr. William Green, tenor; Mr. Haydn Wood, solo violinist; Miss Myrtle Mergery, solo pianist; and Mr. Theodore Flint, pianist accompanist. The Indian Press unanimously rates the present season's troupe as superior to last year's. Mr. Withers in particular has won golden opinions, his art being very closely allied to great musical genius. The London Times has endorsed him as "foremost among the cellists of his generation," and while this is high praise indeed, the Times is not of the list of players that bestows superlative praise promiscuously. Madame Solario is a sterling favourite in opera, a popular prima donna of Covent Garden, and a singer much in demand for the larger European and American festivals, and for concerts of the first order. She scored a memorable success about five years ago in a revival of the "Ring" in London. Although her name is thus particularly associated with the Wagnerian music drama, for which she studied at Bayreuth, she is equally popular and capable in concert work. Miss Elzy, the solo pianist, is an artist of peculiarly delicate charm. Mr. Charles Bonnett, the baritone, is an American by birth, but a Continental by education and celebrity. He is an authoritative, scholarly artist, with a fine repertoire of classics and lighter songs. The company's programmes contain good music exclusively, but good popular music in proportion equal to the classics. They are to give three performances in Hongkong—on March 8th, 9th and 10th.

## GERMAN'S INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

Speaking in the Reichstag on November 19, last month Prince von Bismarck said: "We have become rich; but we must become still richer in view of our economic and political position in the world. In olden times and down to our days wealth has always been the cause with every decade, for with every decade the economic and financial relations and interdependent conditions will become of greater importance in international relations and in the grouping of the Powers. The financial position is quite as important as the military position. In spite of our history of old we are the youngest among the Great Powers, at least in Western Europe; we appeared late, very late on the battlefield. When we appeared we stood sorely in need of one thing, and that was, we had to develop ourselves quickly."

Prof. von Schulze-Gaevernitz took these words as his text for two long leading articles in the *Kölnische Zeitung* with regard to the financial situation of Germany, and he says at once: "Germany needs a rapid increase in the people's wealth." He gives a list of eighteen big undertakings, which German money has established abroad in both hemispheres. Unlike those English economists who view with complacency the large volume of English money, which, and especially of late, has found openings abroad, Prof. von Schulze-Gaevernitz says that German capital sent abroad for foreign enterprises, which are managed by foreigners, is lost to Germany in many respects, seeing that such undertakings benefit the particular foreign country and make it strong politically, and at the best only such orders are sent to Germany as happen to be left over. Therefore the Professor appeals for German money to be kept at home, so that it can be used in establishing undertakings on German soil.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & A. str. *Alesia* sailed from Moji on the 25th inst. a.m., and is due to arrive at this port on the 1st prox. afternoon.

## THE SEEKER AFTER HEALTH

Is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering, and that has proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys

## SHOULD TAKE

these pills. They are a skilful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in precise proportions—and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of,

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d., 1/11 & 2/9.

## TO LET

## TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.  
Apply to—

**HENRY HUMPHREYS,**  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.) Rents Low.  
Apply to—  
**THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,**  
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

## TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Electric Light installed.  
Apply to—  
**LEO D'ALMADA & CASTRO,**  
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [122]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI," 121, PLANTATION ROAD, "THE PEAK." Drawing and Dining Rooms, Three Large and One Small Bedrooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Laundry, Servants' Quarters, Poultry House, Large Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, and Lawn.  
Apply to—  
**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**  
Solicitors,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [110]

## TO LET.

NO. 47, CAINE ROAD (next to Forest Lodge), Suitable for a Boarding House, School, College or Family Residence. Recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
**CHATER & MODY,**  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [248]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.  
"SHATTELEIGH," Conduit Road.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [97]

## TO LET.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFLAIX & Co.'s OFFICES, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room. Terms on application to—  
**DOUGLAS LAFLAIX & Co.,**  
No. 1, Douglas Street.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1909. [221]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, ORMSBY VILLAS, KOWLOON. No. 8, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON. Cheap Rental.  
Apply to—  
**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1909. [220]

## TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.  
A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.  
Part of fully FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK for 2 or 3 months from 1st May, 1909. Moderate Rental.  
C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.  
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, First & Top Floors, (over Caldwell MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.  
BRILLIANT TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.  
A GODOWN in Duddell Street.  
Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1909. [100]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.  
Apply to—  
**CHATER & MODY,**  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

## TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.  
**KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-nati.**  
Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.  
Apply—

**SECRETARY,**  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited,  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

## TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at No. 2, PRIDDER STREET.  
Apply to—  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,**  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [194]

## TO LET.

NO. 7, WYNDHAM STREET, 1st Floor. Two Rooms with Bath Room and Kitchen. Full View of Harbour.  
Apply Within  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [364]

## TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
**N. MODY & CO.,**  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [107]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.  
Apply—  
**DENNIS & BOWLEY,**  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1909. [219]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE "GROVE," MACDONNELL ROAD, from the 15th of March, 1909, for 12 months.  
Unfurnished—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.  
No. 1, STEWART TERRACE, The Peak. Fully furnished 5 Rooms with Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
**Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,**  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

## TO LET.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSES in HUMPHREYS AVENUE, Kowloon, with Gardens at entrance.  
Apply to—  
**TAM TSZ KONG,**  
42, Bonham Strand West, or HUNG CHONG, 50, Elgin Road, Kowloon  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [299]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [98]

## TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building Second Floor.  
Apply to—  
**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [263]

## TO LET.

STORAGE FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

ALSO FOR SALE: Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area 43,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply to—  
**GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

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SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
AMIGO, German str., 821, Fradson, 24th Feb.  
—Haiphong and Hoihow 22nd February.  
Rice and General—Jensen & Co.  
BORNEO, German str., 1344, Sembill, 25th  
Feb.—Sandakan 19th February, Timber-  
Melchers & Co.  
CHENAN, British str., 1350, Brown, 24th Feb.  
—Shanghai 20th February, General—But-  
terfield & Swire.  
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1434, Hainsworth,  
25th Feb.—Singapore 18th Feb., General—  
Chinese.  
HANSHANG, British str., 25th Feb.—Canton.  
HANOI, French str., 739, T. Pannier, 24th  
February—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and  
Kwong-chow-wan 23rd February, General—  
A. R. Marty & Co.  
HAWKE, British str., 4500, Oldham, 25th  
February—Portsmouth and Singapore.  
JILLIA, German str., 2727, Kotze, 25th  
February—Singapore 18th Feb., General—  
Hamburg-America Linie.  
MAGREW, German str., 996, Zollner, 25th Feb.  
—Bangkok 15th February, Rice and Teak-  
wood—Norddeutscher Lloyd.  
SINGAN, British str., 1047, F. Jamieson, 25th  
February—Haiphong and Hoihow 23rd  
February, General—Butterfield & Swire.

**CLEARANCES.**  
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
25th February.  
Haitian, French str., for Hongkong.  
Chenau, British str., for Canton.  
Hansung, British str., for Swatow.  
Lousch, German str., for Hongkong.  
Hedwig, German str., for Singapore.  
Ochse, British str., for Kutchinow.  
Shanghai, British str., for Shanghai.  
Sungay, British str., for Manila.

**DEPARTURES.**  
25th February.  
A. BORRIS, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
BANDAI MARU, Jap. str., for Takao.  
C. APPAR, British str., for Singapore.  
CLARA JENSEN, German str., for Haiphong.  
HUNAN, British str., for Amoy.  
SLAVONIA, German str., for Singapore.  
SZECHUEN, British str., for Shanghai.  
TINSANG, British str., for Canton.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British str. *Singay* reports: Moderate  
N.E. winds and high sea, dull and overcast.

**VESSLS IN DOCK.**  
February 25th.  
ABERDEEN DOCK.—  
Kowloon Dock.—*Tai-lee, Patric, H.M.S.*  
*Ward, Dilly, Looch, Montague, Liko.*  
CANTON DOCK.—  
VESSLS ON THE BERTH

For MARSEILLES, LONDON AND  
ANTWERP.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all  
Ports in the United Kingdom and  
the Continent.

**THE Steamship**  
"MONTGOMERYSHIRE"  
will be despatched as above on or about the  
25th February.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [249]

VESSLS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th March, at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORE	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th March.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 26th March.
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hasse	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 2nd March.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 9th March.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k.w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 22nd March.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 13th March.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	YLYRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 5th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN.	YEDDO	Dut. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CONSTANTIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 3rd March.
MARSEILLES, & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SALAZIE	Fr. str.	—	Magnus	MESS'GERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd March, at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd March, at D'light.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Mar., at D'light.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th March, at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th March.
TRIESTE, & C. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILESIA	Aus. str.	—	Radonicich	SANDER, WIELE & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
NEW YORK	ALBENGA	Ital. str.	—	Lorenzen	CARLOWITZ & Co.	On 18th March.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	GHAZEE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 11th March.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGEE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 2nd March, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGEE OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 13th March, at 7 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	GYNTRICK	Brit. str.	—	J. C. A. Hall	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 11th March.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd March, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Mar., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	J. Minssen	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	St. John George	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 5th March, at 5 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIRKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th March, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUNANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Matheson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th April, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th April, at 4 p.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	F. Lesbe	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Wide	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Mar., at D'light.
JAPAN	KUNANO MARU	Dut. str.	—	N. Matheson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Mar., at Noon.
CHIENTSIN	THILWONG	Jap. str.	—	Jurinezawa	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	F. Moorer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW	CHONGKONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 2nd March, at Noon.
NEWCHWANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	—	Kenzie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd March, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHAOSHING	Aus. str.	—	Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIENST	Ger. str.	1 m.	Rud. Meyer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NERA	Franch. str.	—	Martin	MESS'GERIES MARITIMES	About 1st March.
SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PALMA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st March.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Ed. Pyne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUSANG	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 2nd March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th Mar., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	MAEDONIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	AMERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 10th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schwingshammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 20th March.
SHANGHAI	THILANAP	Dut. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Igichi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 3rd March, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Murayama	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	Pessmore	DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TIJMANI	Dut. str.	—	de Brouwers	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	HAIMEN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.	On 2nd March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Kiefe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 1st March, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	To-morrow at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd March, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	RUPI	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	On 6th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TRAY	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th March, at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	BORNO	Ger. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & Co.	About 6th Mar., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	MOTORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. C. Richards	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th March.
SHANGHAI	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 6th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st March, at 4 p.m.



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, PALMA	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	About 3rd March	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	MAISONIA	About 5th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 6th March	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NORE	About 10th March	Freight and Passage.
ANG, COLOMBO PORT	SAID and MARSEILLES	March	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 26th Febr., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, ILOILO, CAGAYAN, TOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th Febr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 26th Febr., D'light
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 1st March Noon.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 1st March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 2nd March, 3 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 2nd March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th March, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th April, 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	AMOY & FOCHOW.	SATURDAY, 27th Febr., at 3 P.M.
"HAIKUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 28th Febr., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 2nd March, at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th Febr., at 9 A.M.
* AMOY	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 8 A.M.
* ANPING VIA SWATOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 4th March, at Daylight

\* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidsips. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager

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# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 26th Febr. Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHUPHSING"	Saturday, 27th Febr. Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Monday, 1st March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KUPSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd March, Noon.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 6th March, Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUPSANG," "YUENSANG" and "HANGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

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# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE and COPENHAGEN	"YEDDO"	On 27th February.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
AGENTS.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—  
EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,  
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED  
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. —)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 30th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6309	WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	6134	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, and BRISBANE.	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	6301	TUESDAY, 2nd March, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.	TOSA MARU Capt. T. Harrison	5927	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon
EMBAY via SINGAPORE (and COLOMBO).	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	5076	FRIDAY, 16th April, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne	5068	TUESDAY, 2nd March, at Daylight
	MOYORI MARU Capt. J. C. Richards	3265	THURSDAY, 4th March, at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Wm. Wade	6126	SATURDAY, 6th March, at Daylight
	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	5076	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Noon

\* Omitting Yokohama.  
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.  
‡ Cargo only.  
§ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.  
For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER.

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# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,  
and all North and South American Ports  
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. AMERICA ... 10th March	S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 2nd March.
S.S. BELGAVIA ... 20th March	S.S. CONSTANTIA ... 3rd March.
S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 31st March	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILEVIA ... 12th April	S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 9th March.
S.S. SUEVIA ... 18th April	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 27th April	S.S. SAXONIA ... 13th March.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 10th May	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 17th May	S.S. DORTMUND ... 22nd March.
	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. JILLYRIA ... 5th April.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909.

Hongkong Office.

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# HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidsips. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

# CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 27th Febr., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 6th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

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# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of March	JAPAN	First half of March
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of March	JAPAN	Second half of March
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of March	AMOY	Second half of March
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of March	SHANGHAI	Second half of March
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of March	JAPAN	First half of April
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of April	SHANGHAI	First half of April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor,  
Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

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## PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

## IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

## MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS REG.

"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON MARCH 10TH.
Capt. P. GROSCH.		
"KLEIST"	9,000	ON MARCH 24TH.
Capt. R. MEYER.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON APRIL 7TH.
Capt. F. V. BINZER.		

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & Co.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

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# SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE  
BETWEEN  
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanohungzu), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

## BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryejun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.  
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 3 hour from Tsuchikichio Junction.  
FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.  
ANTUNG-HSIAO LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsiao connecting with the Kanan Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KOBE MARU" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add. "YAMATO").  
At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENG TZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST and EUROPE: Messrs THOS. COOK & SON and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COLLIERIES—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yingkou, &c. Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.  
Tel. Add. "MANTEISU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's.

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# THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:  
14, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.  
For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

ON SALE.  
A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG  
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 34 years  
FROM 1874 to 1907.  
Price 32 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.



RIGAUD'S  
KANANGA  
OF JAPAN  
TOILET WATER

Beware  
of imitations.

RIGAUD & Co.  
PERFUMERS  
8, rue Vivienne, 8  
Paris-France

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Correspondence for EUROPE, via SIBERIA, is forwarded from HONGKONG by all vessels sailing for SHANGHAI.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

5th March	at 7.45 a.m.
12th March	at 11.45 a.m.
18th March	at 8.15 p.m.
26th March	at 11.45 a.m.
1st April	at 8.15 p.m.

The *Kieist*, with the German mail of the 27th January, left Singapore on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Shanghai	Hongkong	Friday, 26th, 11.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Singapore	Friday, 26th, 11.00 a.m.
Quang Chow, Wai, Hoihow, Pakoi and Haiphong	Hongkong	Friday, 26th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila	Sul Tai	Friday, 26th, 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Friday, 26th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	Friday, 26th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yokohama	Friday, 26th, 4.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amoy	Friday, 26th, 5.00 p.m.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Manila	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Zafra	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sul Tai	Saturday, 27th, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Haiching	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fukui Maru	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Binthuan	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Chenai	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Glanorganshire	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hainan	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 a.m.
Cebu and Iloilo	Kaifong	Monday, 1st, 11.00 a.m.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Shanghai	Monday, 1st, 3.00 p.m.
Manila	Yuenang	Monday, 1st, 3.00 p.m.

# FINEST OREGON APPLES

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$500	\$50	Nominal
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$875, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	3,604	\$12/6	12/6	\$9, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$113, buyers
China Light and Power Company	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$43, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.20, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 105.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$92, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 74.
Laou-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 272.
Dairy Farm Company	25,000	\$72	\$6	\$14, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co.	60,000	\$50	all	\$47, sal. & buy.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$872, sal.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$92, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 83.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 167, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$12, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.50, sal. & buy.
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$200, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$183, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$90, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$220, sellers
Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	10,000	\$100	\$100	Nominal
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$25.
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$260	\$50	\$190, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$106.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$973, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$3323, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 100.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$825.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1323, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	100	\$94, buyers
Hampstead Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8.65, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 115.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	18,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$600, buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$83, sal.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$2.
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$1323, buyers
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17.
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$59, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$12, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$34, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$29, sal. & buy.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$133, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$11, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$234.
South China Morning Post	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$24, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	12,000	\$7	\$7	\$3.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$140.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000 only	\$10	\$10	\$4.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 (fers)	\$10	\$10	\$230.
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 % p. annum	Par.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory, February 25th.			
Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.97	29.86
Thermometer	62	67	66
Humidity	95	95	95
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	3	2
Weather	od	of	of
Rain			

Highest open air temperature on 24th.....44  
Lowest open air temperature on 24th.....59

# "CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

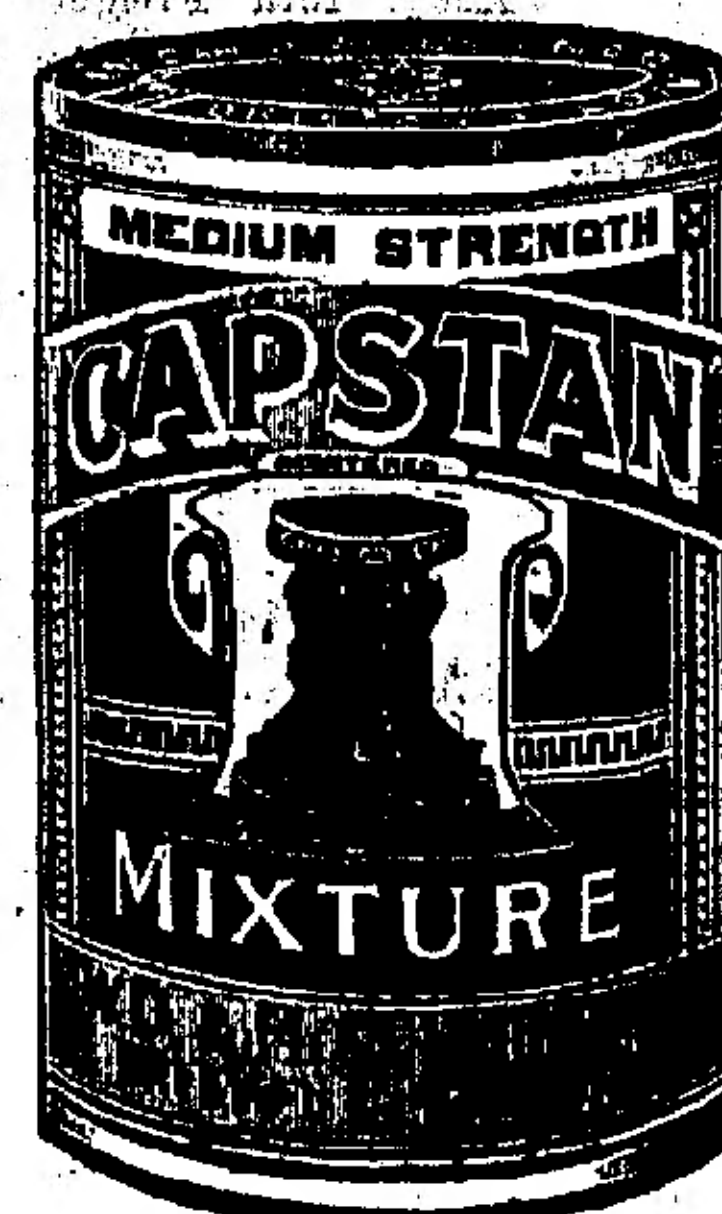


A Unique Smoking Mixture.

"Let those smoke now who never smoked before,  
And those who always smoked—now smoke the more."

IN THREE STRENGTHS—MILD, MEDIUM & FULL

SOLD EVERYWHERE



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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTROSE"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Febr., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th Mar., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Febr., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [353]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Capt. G. C. Cundy, R.N., having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1909. [32]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE"  
FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th February, at 11 a.m., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th March, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th February, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [367]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 27th inst., will be landed at Consignees risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [16]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DACEE CASTLE"  
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd March, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st March, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [368]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1909.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents.

On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1909.

## INSURANCES

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. [28]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £18,114,624.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY

AS IN 1745

Beware of Whiskies

Sold under Similar Names.

Known in Hongkong

for Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [52]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW AND KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO AND KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

Special attention is invited to the fact that, MUTABE, the well known coal mine, near KARATSU, has lately been taken over by the Company, and is now being worked on a larger scale.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWABAKI" Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES—YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.

CHINLIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.

For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [716]

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